

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph on page 1, lines 22-31 with the following.

This problem occurs, for instance, when a UE moves fast towards a new cell. If the UE has a rather bad connection to the current cell, the TPC transmission power control (TPC) commands in the current cell will be mainly ordering the current Node B to increase power on the down link. Eventually, the radio network controller decides that the UE shall have the new cell included in its active set. This decision may occur late if the UE is moving fast. When the new radio link is activated by (RL SETUP or RL ADDITION REQUEST) it is very likely that the new cell starts to receive the TPC commands ordering an increase in power. Until the UE receives the RRC a radio resource control (RRC) message ACTIVE SET UPDATE ordering it to add the new Node B to its active set, it will see downlink transmissions from the new Node B as interference which may prevent receipt of the RRC message.

Please replace the paragraph on page 2, line 30 to page 3, line 16 with the following.

Referring to the drawings, roads 2 and 4 meet at a T-junction. The roads are bounded by high buildings which blank universal mobile telephone service (UMTS) radio signals so that three cells 6,8 and 10, are required, served by base stations Node B-1, Node B-2 and Node B-3. A UE 12 travelling in the road 2 towards the junction is thus served by Node B-1. As it approaches the junction TPC commands within cell 8 will be mainly ordering increased downlink power to maintain the quality of service between the UE 12 and Node B-1. When the UE reaches the junction it will turn left or right (assuming it does not stop) and will require handing over to Node B-2 or Node B-3. In the arrangement shown, the UE will be closer to the new Node B-2 or Node B-3 than it is to Node B-1. If the UE is moving fast and TPC commands to increase downlink power reach, say Node B-3, before a radio link to the node is added to the active set of the UE, in the conventional proposal, downlink transmissions from Node B-3 to the UE will be seen by the UE as interference which may prevent receipt of the signalling information from Node B-1 to add a radio link to Node B-3 to its active set. if it is moving quickly. If it is moving quickly, the UE will remain in radio contact with Node B-1 only briefly. So if the signalling information to add the radio link to

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Node B-3 to its active set, is transmitted after the UE has turned the corner, Node B-1 is blanked by the high buildings and the information cannot be received.